



SUGAR PLANTATION NEWS



SAVING IN SUGAR IS SHOWN FOR FIRST MONTHS OF YEAR

Report of International Commission Shows What Consumers In This Country Are Doing To Assist the Allies

The International Sugar Commission has given out its statistical report for the first quarter of 1918, covering the period from January 1 to March 31, inclusive, together with a report on the consumption of sugar in the United States during the calendar year 1917. These figures, which are the first to be made available giving statistics of consumption from officially authenticated sources, show that the amount of sugar, in terms of refined, going into consumption in the United States during 1917 was 4,137,115 ordinary tons, and in the first three months of 1918, 973,748 tons.

Per Capita Consumption 83 Pounds

The consumption per capita, as indicated by these figures, was 83 pounds for the year 1917, or just under 7 pounds per person per month, and about 20 pounds for the opening quarter of the present year, a slightly lower rate. The following table shows the sources from which consumption requirements were supplied during 1917:

Supplied by	Tons of
Cane sugar refiners	2,000,182
Beet sugar manufacturers	879,288
Southern plantations	289,001
Foreign and insular, unrefined	29,748
Total	4,137,115

Less plantation sugar shipped to refiners 83,701

4,137,115

With the exception of the item of foreign and insular sugar consumed with out refining, the figures are compiled from reports made directly to the International Sugar Commission. The figure for the item mentioned is obtained by deducting from actual imports shown by customs house figures the amount reported as distributed by refiners. Consumption of maple sugar, not included in the above table, is estimated by the committee at about 11,000 ordinary tons during 1917.

For the first quarter of 1918 the sources of supply were:

	Tons of
Cane sugar refiners	2,000,182
Beet sugar manufacturers	879,288
Direct consumption raw and washed sugars	29,748
Total	973,748

In this table the amount supplied by cane sugar refiners is determined upon the basis of 93 percent of their melt-

ings as reported to the committee. The figure for beet sugar is supplied by the Food Administration Sugar Distribution Committee in Chicago and that for raw and washed sugar consumed with out refining is obtained from import license reports in the case of foreign sugar and from the reports to the International Sugar Commission in the case of domestic sugar.

The raw and washed sugars going into direct consumption came from the following sources: Cuba, 10,777 tons; other foreign countries, 4375 tons; Louisiana plantations, 5975 tons; Porto Rico, 917 tons; Philippine Islands, 1898 tons.

Hawaiian Refined

No reckoning is made of receipts of refined sugar from Hawaii, since these arrivals were approximately balanced by exports of refined from the United States during the same period.

Added interest is given to the figures at the present time by the fact that the Food Administration at Washington on May 20 gave out a statement on the sugar consumption of the United States during the first "war year," April, 1917, to April, 1918. Consumption for this period of twelve months is reckoned 4,109,391 tons, or 27,824 tons less than for the calendar year 1917, indicating that domestic consumption for the first three months of 1917 was greater than that for the first three months of 1918 by this amount.

Purchases and Allotments

The committee's report for the quarter also covers purchases and allotments from different sources during the period. These totaled 1,083,189 tons, of which 902,237 tons were from Cuba, 132,271 tons from Porto Rico, 31,192 tons from Santo Domingo, 8,751 tons from Peru, 3,146 tons from Surinam, 3,099 tons from Venezuela, and 1241 tons from Honduras. Out of this 44,990 tons of full-duty foreign sugars were allotted to Canada and 1390 tons were allotted to the trade.

United States refiners' receipts of raw sugar from foreign countries other than Cuba were only 5608 tons during the quarter, of which 3303 tons from Venezuela, 461 tons from Surinam, 193 tons from Santo Domingo, 112 tons from Peru, and 6 tons from Colombia were received at New York, and 1533 tons from Honduras were received at New Orleans. These low figures for foreign raws are explained by the fact that practically all full-duty foreign sugars have been allotted to Canadian refiners.

Shipping Situation Contains Little To Encourage

Increases In Raws Awaiting Shipment For First Ten Days of Month Are Between Eight and Ten Thousand Tons

During the first ten days of June there piled up additional to sugar awaiting shipment estimated at between 8000 and 10,000 tons. There have been comparatively small departures and no particularly extensive shipments are looked for during the month. These figures come very close to the preliminary estimates of probable increases made at the opening of the month and indicates that the amount on hand at present is between 125,000 and 130,000 tons or a little less than one fourth of the entire estimated crop of the islands for the year.

Whatever shipping space there is until the end of the month will probably all go for sugar for it is said that the pine movements will not begin until the end of the month. Last month it was rumored that departing freights during June would go fifty-fifty sugar and canned pine. Now it is said that this arrangement will go into effect until the end of this month or the first of next.

At the office of the shipping board there were no advices as to likely available bottoms in the near future. It was the duty of the board when the office was first opened here, to arrange for Eastern shipments but arrangements were changed when it was finally determined that sugar from here would move to the Pacific Coast and thence East overland instead of through the canal. This later course the report that a comparatively small amount of the crop was to reach the Eastern refineries.

Some relief, although not a large relief, to the congestion may come through a reported arrangement for the bringing here of six or seven vessels of between 2000 and 3000 tons capacity. It is said that these have been secured to bring coal to the Inter-Island company and will take full cargoes from here. At best this would mean the movement of an empty sugar as would make a full cargo and a half cargo over for a steamer such as the Texan. If these steamers depart from here loaded half and half sugar and pine the relief will be commensurately less.

All in all the situation contains little of encouragement for the shippers. They continue to hope for relief in the latter months of the year if it does not come before and meantime cheerfully go ahead with production.

SAN CARLOS HOLES ITS ANNUAL MEETING

Officers were elected at the adjourned meeting of the San Carlos Sugar Company on Wednesday as follows:

John Waterhouse was elected to succeed Richard Ivers as president. Other officers are H. E. Cooper, vice president; J. L. Fleming, treasurer; A. H. Rice, secretary, and additional directors, C. H. Atherton, W. F. Frear, W. H. McInerney and A. J. Campbell.

The treasurer's report, which was presented at the meeting was highly satisfactory, showing a profit for the year of \$20,190. Still more promising crops are promised for this year and the future, the one difficulty the company has to face being lack of shipping facilities which was the cause of its suspending dividends some time since until returns could be brought in.

ALLOWANCE NOT CUT

The Producers' Review, of London, quotes the Director of Sugar Distribution in England who says that there is no intention of reducing the sugar allowance a week, that in making special allotments for the preservation of fruits and jams no account will be taken of sugar saved out of the weekly ration and that if any sugar is saved in jam making it will not be interpreted as hoarding but will be considered a source eminently desirable.

which grows more acute week by week and day by day. The sugar industry will face a very severe labor shortage in the harvesting season and unless the necessary field labor is secured the crop may be seriously affected. A Louisiana sugar man who was for a long time connected with the Mexican sugar industry in Central and Southern Mexico has suggested the importation of Southern Mexicans during the grinding season. He says they are a very desirable class of laborers and excellent substitutes for the ordinary Louisiana field laborers. He says that the importation of them is feasible and that they are not of the bandit type found in Northern Mexico, but quiet and good workers. This man was manager for several years of one of the largest Mexican sugar centrals.

To date, the number of Louisiana sugar factories used to make plantation granulated sugar in 1918 is forty-four. This, of course, does not include the numerous chaffed houses making goods of a very high and excellent quality. Two very large houses always in the best line are now on the fence and about to resume the plantation granulated course.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS are doing their share in helping to win the war. They continue to keep production of sugar at the maximum possible to them and at the same time strive to make the islands self-supporting in food supply. Here are glimpses of two exhibits at the Territorial Fair. Above is the booth of the Pioneer Mill Company in the Agricultural section showing what that company is doing in diversified food raising. Below is a part of the exhibit of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association showing the cane going through the roller for the extraction of the juice.



LABOR SHORTAGE IS SEVERELY FELT BY PLANTATIONS

Wait Results of Physical Examinations To Learn What Will Be Real Needs

SHORT STATURE IS NO BAR FOR FILIPINOS

Draft Will Affect Office Forces of Companies and Agencies But Not Fields

Plantation managers continue to mark time and do the best they can with the labor which is available since the calling out of the guard. They are short handed and practically all of the important companies are feeling the effect of the shortage. They are awaiting to learn how many of those who departed with the call to colors of the guard, will be returned to them because of physical unfitness for military service.

Removal by the government of the qualification relative to height and the consequent removal of the qualification relative to lightness of weight of small men, so far as the Filipino members of the guard are concerned, removes the possibility of large numbers of this race going back to the fields instead of to camp as would have been the case had the regulations that have applied to the guard and to the draft elsewhere been applied here without exception.

Wait For Draft

Call of the draft for July 1, is now being watched and waited. Generally it is expected that this will not affect the field and the mill labor as did the call of the guard for, under the draft regulations, such labor has been given a greatly deferred classification. It would only be if a larger percentage than is expected of the earlier classification men are found to be unfit for further labor in any important quantities will be taken.

It is in the office forces of the companies and the agencies that the draft will be felt. Men in clerical positions in such offices cannot be classified as essential to the industry for they can readily be replaced, the theory is, with men from the draft who are not needed. Already these offices have felt the effect of the call of the guard and when the draft comes they will feel this more still further. There is not the difficulty in filling such positions, however, where technical knowledge of sugar growing is not absolutely essential, that there is in securing the requisite labor for the cane fields.

Probable Quota

The quota for the draft has been announced for all of the islands as a group and at draft headquarters it is said that such quota includes those who have been inducted into the guard since their registration. This will reduce the number taken under the draft proportionately. It is estimated there will be taken from this island between 2000 and 2300 and from the other islands from 600 to 750.

Thus far the percentage physically disqualified by the examination of the guardsmen has even in the heaviest cases not been more than twenty-five percent. It may be that it will be higher among the men of the second regiment, the remaining to be discovered, but it is evident the plantations will not get back any very large proportion of the men taken from them.

Physical Fitness

When the physical examination of the draftees is finally held on musterling in, it may be expected that an even smaller proportion will be found disqualified for service for the medical examination which they were given before being classified was more severe than any examinations that were given to prospective guardsmen and were on a par with the examination which the guardsmen have been subject to since the call came for mobilization.

W. S. S.

BUILDING PROGRAM OF SCHOOL DEPARTMENT IS AN EXTENSIVE ONE

To meet the needs of Honolulu's rapidly growing school population an extensive program of building work is to be carried out through the summer months on all of the islands. Preliminary steps in the work were taken yesterday when Superintendent of Public Instruction Henry W. Kinney and William C. Woodward, superintendent of parks and playgrounds, chose the sites of six bungalow schools that are to be erected.

Two of the new bungalow schools will be built at Kalia, two at Kulihihi and two at Kulihihi. Following trips to the other islands which Superintendent Kinney will make shortly, sites for a number of other structures are to be chosen. The building work will be carried out by the various counties.

Superintendent Kinney will leave for Hawaii tomorrow and will be on the Big Island for a week to superintend the closing of schools and consider plans for needed new buildings. On June 24 he will go to the island

Louisiana Sugar Crop May Be Sold To Food Administration In Bulk

NEW YORK, June 1. There is very much agitated talk now in the circles concerning a proposed sale by some one high in Louisiana associated sugar circles to have the entire 1918 crop bulked and sold as a whole.

Many look upon this proposition as being part of a scheme to discourage the manufacture of high grade sugar and to encourage the production of lower grades. The production of the latter would benefit only one interest and many believe that interest is the principal of the proposers who are in the last analysis the agents of this interest, whether consciously or unconsciously.

Need Not Seen

It is almost unanimously felt that there is no need of the cooperative selling plan this year. And again many fear that the bulk plan would destroy the very well satisfied clientele which almost every one of the high grade sugar factories of Louisiana have been able to build up since the war gave the industry the opportunity to show the sugar consumers of the country themselves, the splendid sugars that are made on the producing plantations in this State.

Much progress along these lines has been made since the past few years, in fact the progress in this direction has been more marked in the last two or three years than ever before, and some say that to bulk the crop and sell it in one big contract would be of more harm to the industry right now than anything else imaginable could be. This is not the opinion of a few but of many and the few who have been fighting for the emancipation of the Louisiana sugar producers.

Price To Be Fixed

The price of sugar will be fixed by the Food Administration and there does not appear to be any reason or argument at this time for the bulk plan contract. It would seem that there is no chance of this plan being even partially adopted this coming grinding. A meeting to discuss and perhaps decide this question will be held in New Orleans by the American Cane Growers' Association on next Thursday, June 6. A large attendance and an extremely lively debate is expected if one can judge by the country comment on the topic to be taken up. Local sugar distributors report that they are unable to take care of the very active inquiry for the high grade Louisiana plantation goods while the plantation warehouses are crowded with seconds

and that it is impossible to be unloading.

The crop of the American Cane Growers' Association met Thursday and was expected to take up two of the subjects now confronting them. The first of these is why hasn't Ralph spoken. The other is the unusually dull market for black strap molasses. The market for black strap is so dull that everybody in the business is out of the market in the month of June. People that in January would not have thought about taking anything near as low as fifteen cents for it are now willing to sell at that figure and cannot. There have been some sales under that figure. Nobody in touch with the Washington situation Thursday could say why Ralph has not spoken and nobody knew then of any feasible solution of the strangely quiet demand for black strap.

Want To Know Figure

It is getting on to about time for the Food Administration to announce its Louisiana sugar schedule so that the industry can regulate the quality of their production and many other matters that cannot be attended to until Ralph has made an announcement. The American Cane Growers' Association, it is understood, have done all in their power to obtain some information of this kind, but so far they have not succeeded.

The crop continues to advance remarkably. In St. Mary and Iberia and as far west as Lafayette, they were asking for rain at the beginning of the week and their request was satisfied by rains reported from there in the middle of the week. In St. James and St. John along the river the corn is a little yellow and rains would not hurt any but the cane is just as green and growing as fast as ever. Along Lafayette all crops are jumping ahead. Sugar cane just coming from there say that the places along the bayous are in wonderful condition and they especially cite the crop on E. G. Robichaux's Cedar Grove plantation as being far better than any they have ever seen at this season of the year.

Labor Is Short

The government work and the high wages offered by the war industrial establishment are taking the so-called sugar factory hands away from the sugar district and sugar planters know how very useful and necessary these hands are in the operation of a sugar house. This is the latest development in the labor situation

MANUAL FOR YEAR IS FULL OF INFORMATION

Stock Exchange Book of Statistics Is Just Off Press

Full of valuable information relating to the sugar industry and to numbers of the plantations in the Islands is the "Manual of Hawaiian Securities for 1918" recently off the press of The Advertiser. In addition to what it contains relative to sugar it also has articles on each of the companies the stock of which is listed on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange which has compiled the information and is responsible for the issue of the publication which might be called the year book of the stock exchange.

Following the personnel of the exchange fourteen pages are devoted to sugar plantation companies showing past and present earnings, past crops and the estimate of crops for the present year and 1919 and brief information relative to improvements made during the year that has passed since the issuance of the last manual.

Next follows information of a similar nature relating to companies other than sugar plantation companies showing past and present earnings, past crops and the estimate of crops for the present year and 1919 and brief information relative to improvements made during the year that has passed since the issuance of the last manual.

Next follows general information which includes the Hawaiian sugar crop for 1916-1917 by plantations and by agencies, the crops from 1908 to 1917 by plantations and islands; estimated crops for the world for this year and the figures for two years past; importations of sugar from 1901 to 1918, year by year; prices and consumption for fourteen years; European beet crops; sugar consumed in United States by its sources; progress of beet sugar industry in United States; progress of cane industry in United States; 96 test centrifugal sugar quotations as received throughout the year for past five years; granulated quotations for five years past; statement present tariff raw sugar with those of past; yield of irrigated and unirrigated plantations in Hawaiian Islands; records of sales of stock on Honolulu exchange; comparative statements of business of exchange for ten years and rule relating to rates of commissions; range of prices and sales.

WEST INDIES LOSE TEN SUGAR VESSELS

Forty Thousand Tons of Carriers Are Needed For Use In Other Waters

NEW YORK, June 1.—The interest of local raw sugar circles was largely centered last week in the announcements issued in Washington stating that the shipping board had withdrawn approximately 40,000 tons of dead-weight shipping from the West Indies sugar carrying trade, Facts About Sugar reports. This decision on the part of the board was not wholly unexpected, as at the close of last week rumor was rife that such a step was contemplated.

Ten Ships To Be Withdrawn

From an authorized source Facts About Sugar has ascertained that ten ships are to be withdrawn as sugar carriers and assigned to the military transportation service. The withdrawal of this 40,000 tons of shipping will reduce the combined tonnage of the sugar fleet to about 175,000 tons and should still permit the movement during June of approximately 300,000 tons of raw, and perhaps more, from West Indian shipping ports to domestic refining points.

The withdrawal of this tonnage, while it cannot by any means be considered otherwise than an unfavorable development, will not necessarily involve any serious falling off in raw supplies for the present. If the present sugar carrying tonnage is not further depleted next month to meet military exigencies, the weekly volume of raw receipts will very nearly equal the weekly meltings of Eastern and Southern refineries, and its effect on refined supplies will be negligible for the present. The slowing up in receipts, however, will be shown in the refiners' stocks of raws on hand, which at the present time total only slightly above one week's meltings.

May Movement Not Affected

The loss of the ten ships taken over by the shipping board this week will not affect the total May shipment of raws, and the outlook still remains exceedingly bright for the movement of approximately 325,000 tons during the month.

WAR BROUGHT BIG DECLINES IN STOCKS

Manual of Securities Shows Price Range of Last Year

What effect the war has had upon the prices of sugar stocks is shown by the range of prices for the year as published in the "Manual of Hawaiian Securities for 1918."

Taking the two agencies and the sugar companies with stock listed on the Exchange the fluctuations during 1917 were as follows:

	High	Low
Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.	275	270
C. Brewer & Co.	475	400
Sugar		
Ewa Plantation Company	34 1/2	27 1/2
Hauiku Sugar Company	205	180
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	48 1/2	48
Hawaiian Com'l & Sugar Co.	50 1/2	40
Hawaiian Sugar Company	40	31
Honokaa Sugar Company	10 1/2	3 1/2
Honolulu Sugar Company	42 1/2	37 1/2
Hutchinson Sugar Plant'n Co.	No Sales	
Kahuku Plantation Co.	30	18 1/2
Kekaha Sugar Company	225	215
Kula Sugar Company	207 1/2	165
McBride Sugar Co., Ltd.	13	8 1/2
Oahu Sugar Company	82 1/2	27 1/2
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	14 1/2	4 1/2
Onoua Sugar Co.	57	47
Pasadena Sugar Plantation Co.	No Sales	
Pacific Sugar Mill	20	10
Paia Plantation Company	225	169
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	No Sales	
Pioneer Mill Company	41	22
San Carlos Milling Co.	19	15
Waialua Agricultural Co.	38 1/2	25
Waialeale Sugar Co.	35	30

W. S. S.

Lau Kwai, a Chinese chauffeur, in company with three native women was arrested by Marshal Snidely yesterday and is being held by the federal authorities pending an investigation. It is alleged that Lau Kwai has been transporting the women in his car for immoral purposes.

W. S. S.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES. No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Adv't.